

Before splitting away from the town of Penfield, it was suggested that a center of town be established with four corners about 5 miles north of the center of Penfield. This gave rise to the Five Mile Line Road and the Four Corners.

Throughout the mid-1800's, the newly created Four Corners served as not only an important avenue for produce and goods moving north and south, but also as a vital thoroughfare for stage coaches and freight lines moving east and west. Multiple taverns and inns were built at this time and other various businesses saw their start at this busy intersection of commerce.

Along with the growth of industry in this area, came the problem of fires. To solve this dilemma, shortly after its incorporation, a much-needed volunteer fire department was organized for the people of Webster.

For many years after World War I, Webster kept its place as the primary shipping point for apple farmers across the Rochester area. At this time it boasted the world's largest basket factory and also stood as the center for the canning industry in Monroe County.

The village experienced added progress after the Great Depression and throughout the World War II era despite a steady decline in its rural agricultural lifestyle. The late 1950's saw the annexation of 182 acres to the village as well as the rise of Webster's largest corporate neighbor, the Xerox Corporation.

Today 5,500 residents call the village of Webster home. In providing an array of community services and fostering a neighborly atmosphere, the village continues various local traditions that began with its first settlers in 1812.

On behalf of the people of New York's 25th Congressional District, it is my honor to recognize and congratulate the residents of Webster on the village's 100th Anniversary.

#### RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSA LOUISE PARKS'S REFUSAL TO GIVE UP HER SEAT ON THE BUS AND THE SUBSEQUENT DESEGREGATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 14, 2005*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 208 and commend the gentlemen from Wisconsin and Michigan for bringing this concurrent resolution to the floor today.

Fifty years ago this coming December, Rosa Louise Parks inspired a town, a movement, and a Nation to hold true to the ideals and principles upon which our Nation was founded. By refusing to give up her seat after a long day of work because she felt she was being treated unfairly, Rosa Parks demonstrated the quiet strength that typified her life.

Her arrest led to the 381-day Montgomery bus boycott and to the eventual repeal of the segregation laws of the South. Her individual act of defiance is considered by many to be the beginning of the civil rights movement.

Ten years later, on August 6, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act, which in later years was

strengthened with amendments to affirm the rights of non-Whites to vote and to be represented fairly in government. This fall, parts of the Voting Rights Act will come before Congress to be reauthorized. We must not only renew our commitment to the voting rights protected under that legislation, but look to strengthen voter rights and to improve our electoral systems. And we must forever link our current state of freedom with the sacrifice of exceptional individuals like Rosa Parks who stood up to oppression and changed history.

Let us celebrate the lifetime achievements of a truly remarkable woman. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 208.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 21, 2005*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, my vote on H. Res. 441, a motion to suspend the rules and agree to Congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery Crew (No. 477), did not register. I voted "aye."

#### URGING DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY TO EXPEDITE ULTRA-DEEP PROGRAM

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 21, 2005*

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has passed and the President has signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005, a historic bill that will put America on course for more energy independence. We now need to move as quickly as possible to increase production and distribution of energy supplies in the United States. The disruption of supplies and spiraling gasoline costs as a result of Hurricane Katrina—combined with the threat of disruption from other natural disasters or terrorist attacks—underscore the need to increase our energy supplies and reduce our dependence on foreign sources.

One provision in the Energy Act that will increase supplies is my provision for Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources. I want to share with my colleagues the letter and attachments that I sent to Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman last week. These provide further analysis and clarification of this program to develop the technologies needed to drill in ultra-deep and unconventional areas. This program will improve our energy and national security, increase natural gas and oil production, increase royalty revenues, and help lower energy costs for consumers. I urge the Department of Energy to take steps to implement the program as soon as possible.

*Washington, DC, September 14, 2005.*

Hon. SAMUEL W. BODMAN,  
Secretary of Energy, Department of Energy,  
Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I want to congratulate you and your colleagues at the Depart-

ment of Energy for your fine work in helping with the enactment of H.R. 6, the Energy Policy Act of 2005. There are many important provisions in the new law, and in this letter I want to draw your attention to "Subtitle J—Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources."

As you may know, I first introduced this legislation in 2001 when it was included in H.R. 4, the comprehensive energy bill that passed the House that year. Since that time I have shepherded this legislation through three separate Congresses. The provision has been the subject of Congressional hearings and much legislative debate. On the way to enactment in August, the provision was passed by either the House or Senate eight times in the last four years. The final version contained in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 embodies many improvements that were made throughout this long process and the important compromises that were reached during the Conference Committee meetings this past July. Since there was no detailed Conference Committee Report to accompany the bill, I am sending this letter to provide some additional context and clarification of legislative intent for this new program.

My purpose for introducing this legislation was to enhance the ability of the Department to conduct well-funded, multi-year, resource based natural gas and oil R&D activities to accelerate the development of new technologies and increase domestic natural gas and oil production in the near and mid-term. This new program is intended to complement the work of the Department and allow the current Oil and Natural Gas Program to focus its ongoing efforts on solving the more basic production and environmental issues that challenge our collective ability to increase production and to transition to a hydrogen based energy system in the longer term. For example, the vast methane hydrate and oil shale resources in the U.S. could make a substantial fossil fuel contribution to the ultimate evolution of a hydrogen based energy system for the country. The Oil and Natural Gas Program should also continue its important work analyzing the consequences of past and potential actions by other federal agencies on domestic natural gas and oil production, conducting public interest analysis and fostering the education of the next generation of American oil and gas technologists.

This new program will receive an assured, multi-year funding source from the Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund to pay for research, development, demonstration and commercial applications to create and deploy the technologies needed to bring these vital natural gas resources to the consumers of this country. This Fund and the authorities established in the law provide the tools to "the Department of Energy to work through its National Energy Technology Laboratory to accomplish these objectives and to work to develop the technologies for lowering the cost of drilling to formations in the Outer Continental Shelf to depths greater than 15,000 feet and to address the technology challenges of small producers.

It is the intention of Congress that the Department will take steps immediately to implement this new program in accordance with the schedule established in the statute. We expect that the Department will use existing program direction management funds to conduct the solicitation and select the program consortium. It is critical that this new program be implemented as quickly as possible. Most recently, the Energy Information Administration forecast that natural